# Nippon Times

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# SAIPAN, TINIAN BASES DEALT HEAVY BLOWS BY NIPPON AIR UNITS

## Destructive Low-Level Attacks On Enemy Airfields Announced by Imperial Headquarters

Imperial Japanese Air Units, on the afternoon of November 27, stormed over the American airfields on Saipan and Tinian Islands and, launching a low altitude, strafing and bombing attacks, inflicted tremendous damage upon the planes as well as the establishments there, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

In this attack, nine of the Japanese planes have not yet returned, the communique disclosed.

The Imperial Headquarters also announced that Units of the Japanese Air Force, at daybreak of November 29, attacked the U.S. airfield on Saipan Island blasting and setting ablaze four places.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**4:30 p.m. November 29**

"1—Our Air Units, on the afternoon of November 27, stormed over the enemy airfields on Saipan and Tinian Islands and, carrying out a low altitude, strafing and bombing attacks, dealt heavy damage to the planes as well as the establishments there.

"In the foregoing attack, nine Japanese planes have not yet returned.

"2—At dawn of November 29, Our Air Units attacked the enemy airfield on Saipan Island and blasted and set ablaze four places."

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 29.—The Japanese Forces shot down one of the medium-sized enemy planes that came attacking Hahajima on the early morning of November 27. Also on the afternoon of the same day, an aggregate of 30 B-24 enemy planes raided Yiojima.

### Morotai Base Smashed

By M. NAGAI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT, November 28.—The enemy base at Morotai has been almost completely smashed by our offensive attacks made since the night of November 22.

On November 25, our scouting units confirmed that in addition to the results of the raids made on November 22 and 23, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, there are 11 large-type planes and one medium-sized plane set ablaze, one large sized plane severely damaged, 20 planes disabled, and nine planes damaged to the extent of requiring repairs.

### Inflict Big Casualties

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT, November 29.—The nightly attacks on enemy positions by the special attack corps of the Japanese Forces that landed on Morotai Island, have inflicted casualties of 76 killed or wounded and destroyed 17 enemy encampments up to November 18.

## F.D.R., Stettinius to Be Busy

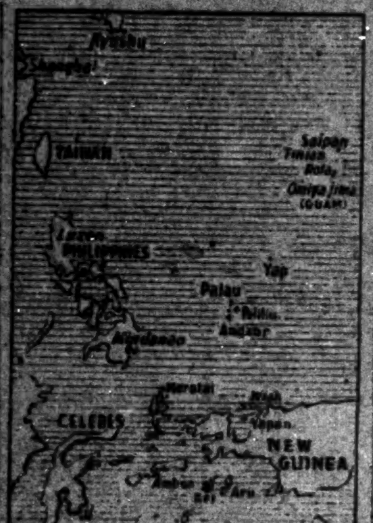
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 28.—President Roosevelt at his press conference today declared that with the appointment of Edward Stettinius as the new Secretary of State, it would be possible now to settle several very urgent international questions, according to a Washington report. Roosevelt said that the meeting with Marshal Josef Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and himself to settle a plan of conferences of security among the United Nations is one of the issues and also the position of Argentina must be urgently settled.

## U.S., Reich Planes Stage Duels

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—About 500 American Mustang fighters engaged in a big aerial battle with about 400 Messerschmitt and Focke-Wulf fighters of the German air force in northwestern Germany yesterday when the American air force attacked that part of Germany, according to reports from the front. This is said to be an aerial combat of unprecedented scale participated in by fighter planes alone.



# FRENCH-CANADIAN TROOPS REBEL AGAINST INDUCTION

## 1,500 Armed Men Demonstrate In Terrace—King to Speak on Overseas Conscription

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 28.—Armed anti-conscription demonstrations by 1,500 French-Canadian drafted troops in the village of Terrace in British Columbia today were officially called a mutiny by the military spokesman of the Canadian army, according to a Reuter report from Vancouver. The spokesman said, "The mutineers' pay allowances will be stopped while they refuse to take orders from the officers. Bren-guns were carried by some troops who marched through the streets for hours."

The spokesman added, "The present attitude will be allowed to run its course providing there is no injury to the civilians or damage to civil property."

He disclosed that the men at [illegible] mortar-bombs and [illegible] that they are too dangerous to fool with. But they still have rifles and ammunition. Twenty-five per cent of the troops in the area actively were involved while the remainder was being forced by intimidation, the spokesman concluded.

According to an Ottawa U.P. dispatch, Prime Minister Mackenzie King pledged that Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton would be present today before a closed session of Parliament to answer questions regarding Canada's new overseas conscription following the outbreak of street fighting in that city last night when a group of home defense troops carrying banners declaring "Down With Conscription" were attacked by civilians and men in naval uniform.

The closed session was called to prevent dissension in the House from spreading further through the Dominion and threatening Canadian unity behind the war effort, the dispatch said, adding that the opponents charged King with insincerity in adopting the policy of pledging 16 000 troops for overseas duty. Prime Minister King made a three-hour plea for a vote of confidence, and action on the motion is expected this week, the dispatch concluded.

## Eisenhower Sees Montgomery

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, is conferring with Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief at an undisclosed place in Belgium tonight to plan measures for a final attack against Germany, reports Don Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent with the British 2nd Army.

## Slated for Argentine Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 28.—Nelson A. Rockefeller, U.S. Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, is being mentioned as the likely successor to former U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armour, who is now director of the Office of American Republic Affair of the State Department.

## Demonstration in Brussels

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Drivers and conductresses marched through the streets of Brussels today in a demonstration against the Pierlot Government and proceeded to the Place de la Bourse shouting "Bread and Coal" and "Down with Pierlot", according to a Brussels dispatch.

# BRITAIN'S WAR LOSSES BARED IN WHITE PAPER

## Total Casualties Number 750,000—5,500 Factories Hit—Gold Reserve Gone

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Great Britain today published a Government White Paper which admits 750,000 casualties and war losses including "most of the treasures of our grandfathers," in five years of war, according to a London dispatch.

The 60-page White Paper gave the British Parliament a statistical story of Britain's losses from the beginning of the war and showed that casualties of the armed forces alone numbered 563,000 by the end of last September including 176,000 killed while casualties for the remainder of the Empire totaled 363,000 including 67,000 killed.

Civilian casualties up to the end of August numbered 57,298 killed and 78,818 injured while one of every three homes in Britain had been destroyed or damaged by air raids and flying bombs. Of three British soldiers who fell in the war one died on the home front.

It reported that Governmental expenditures jumped from £20,000,000,000 in 1938 to £115,000,000,000 in 1943 while current spending reached £3,170 per second. Britain moreover lost all its assets abroad amounting to £1,065,000,000 which had to be turned into cash to pay for war deliveries. New overseas liabilities amounted to £11,500,000,000. British exports in 1943 amounted to £232,000,000 compared with £471,000,000 in 1938. Spread over five years, the decrease in exports amounted to 70 per cent.

The report showed that Britain, by the end of 1943 had lost 11,000,000 tons of merchant shipping or roughly two-thirds of the tonnage with which she entered the war while 29,629 merchant seamen were killed by enemy action and 4,173 interned since the start of the war.

It revealed that over one-third of all the men in the United Kingdom between the ages of 14 to 64 were [illegible] women between 14 and [illegible] were in either armed forces, war industries or in full-time civil defense projects. Armed forces number 4,500,000 men and 500,000 women out of a total population of 47,000,000.

Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, at a press conference commenting on the White Paper, said Britain had sacrificed a greater part of its wealth. By August of 1944, he said, no fewer than 5,500 factories in Britain had been damaged by German raids. He said that the big gold reserves which Britain had in the United States at the outbreak of war had all been used up. The Government had issued the White Paper, Bracken explained, because unfair criticism had been made of Britain's war effort and the report was "to take the wind out of the sails of such criticism and show up British war efforts."

The report revealed that Britain had produced 102,000 aircraft, 25,000 tanks, 722 major warships and 5,022 other vessels. British factories produced 10,018 heavy bombers of which 2,389 were manufactured during the first half of this year and fighter plane production was now 940 per month. Because of the effectiveness of the German submarines the total merchant fleet in 1943 only totalled 13,500,000 gross tons—29 per cent less than 1939.

## DE GAULLE IN U.S.S.R. SOON

### Moscow to Demand Clarification of French Resistance Movement

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Moscow is making preparations to welcome President General Charles de Gaulle of the Provisional Government of France, and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, who are expected to arrive in Moscow shortly.

Reports from Moscow revealed that the Soviet Union will certainly want to know the truth about De Gaulle's attitude to the French resistance movement which is composed largely of leftist democratic elements and Moscow newspapers have carried indignant attacks against the persecution of French patriots.

Simultaneously with De Gaulle's expected visit, the Soviet Government conferred its highest honor, Hero of the Soviet Union, upon the French fliers of the Normandy squadron. These young Frenchmen came to Russia back in the darkest days of 1942 when the people were measuring Soviet resistance in terms of weeks. Only a few of the original fliers are left but the squadron still remains.

# *Pyrenees Fighting by Spanish Terrorists Said Threatening General Franco's Power*

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 28.—With the loss of his main support, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, is experiencing dire trouble, states the American weekly magazine, Time, in its October [illegible] issue. From the French side of the Pyrenees, the Spanish Republicans who had fought with the French Forces of the Interior are making claims on Spain and bloody skirmishes are taking place in the mountains.

It is reported by Radio Paris that a new face has made its appearance in the streets of Perpignan, France, namely, Diego Martinez Barrio, last President of the Republican Cortes and lately a refugee in South America. Somehow he had come through the Anglo-American blockade and angrily, General Franco ordered the border to be closed.

A division of Franco's army has already moved into the raided region, and it is rumored that he [illegible] has some 10,000 German [illegible] who had escaped to Spain [illegible] France. It is also rumored [illegible] Franco has offered to help the [illegible] Government to clean up [illegible] Spanish Maquis problem.

[illegible] De Gaullist Government this [illegible] prudently withdrew all the [illegible] Forces of the Interior from [illegible] border, but the French [illegible] press is making no effort to [illegible] its sympathy for the [illegible] Republicans.

[illegible] from Moscow has come a [illegible] and supplementing voice, [illegible] that the latter is advocating the liquidation of the center of [illegible] Fascist infection in order to [illegible] certain of the future security [illegible] Europe," and that "now that [illegible] has lost his main support, [illegible] is, Hitlerite Germany, he is looking to the other forces for aid. [illegible] of his best Allies is the Vatican [illegible] Pope Pius XII could be called [illegible] godfather of Franco."

# IGUCHI NOTES NEW CLASH BETWEEN YANKS, BRITISH

## Enemies Disagree on Aviation Question, Polish Issue and West Europe Bloc Plan

The chronic divergence of views between the United States and Britain is being manifested [illegible] firstly, on the Polish frontier question, secondly, at the Civil Aviation Conference, and thirdly, in regard to the British plan for a Western European bloc, observed Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

Referring to a Daily Mail report that the United States had refused to join the British in guaranteeing the future frontiers of Poland and that this had caused the resignation of Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the exile Polish Government, [illegible] dicted that the Polish question would be settled after the United States presidential election. "Now that the election is over the United States does not care a bit what happens to Poland," he remarked.

Commenting on the advocacy of the United States for a fifth freedom, freedom of the air, through which any country operating long-range air lines may be permitted to pick up passengers and freight anywhere en route, and the British opposition against it, the Spokesman said that the United States naturally was driving to dominate the air too in the postwar world.

On the question of the Western European bloc, leading Americans are of the opinion that it would not be necessary to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan if Europe is to be divided into two blocs, the Spokesman said. Americans charge that it is power politics and that it is torpedoing the American plans. Americans say that the United States will not participate in the postwar organization should power politics win.

The Spokesman said that the Soviet Union too was opposed to the plan, with the Izvestia voicing disapproval, declaring that it must be directed against the Soviet Union and that it could only serve to create disruption among the anti-Axis. To counter the Western European bloc plan the Soviet Union would try to establish an Eastern European bloc. According to information from Switzerland, the Spokesman declared, this plan is one of the reasons why the Soviet has postponed the meeting to be held among Premier Josef Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt.

Ridiculing the reported statement by Colonel Walter Sweeney, commander of the B-29 force that raided Tokyo on Monday, that he had "no reason to believe that a large part of Tokyo is not burning now", and that this was the result of "effective precision bombing of military targets," Mr. Iguchi drolly remarked, "You know what he means by 'precision bombing.' They didn't hit anything of military value."

## Normandie Made as Carrier

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—The former French luxury liner, Normandie, 83,423 tons, which was confiscated by the United States Government following the capitulation of France and which was subsequently converted into an aircraft carrier by the U.S. Navy Department, will be soon commissioned to the Pacific theater of war, according to a New York dispatch.

# FALSITY OF U.S. CLAIMS ON TOKYO RAID PROVED

## Sweeney States Harbor Areas Hit While Purely Residential Zones Were Bombed

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—Taking advantage of the recent air raids on Tokyo by B-29 bombers, the American radio and press have started spreading groundless and preposterous news over the world. How exaggerated and contrary to the fact are all American claims was proved today by a statement made by Colonel Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., Commander of the American [illegible] Unit which carried [illegible] the second Tokyo [illegible] who declared that the [illegible] objective of the second [illegible] thick clouds, bombs hit their objects accurately, thanks to the superb technique and precision machinery of the American air force.

The citizens of Tokyo themselves know better than anybody else that the bombs dropped by B-29's landed exclusively on Tokyo's residential sectors while not a single bomb hit the harbor areas.

Sweeney also is quoted to have said after his return from the raid that he could well imagine that the factory zones in Tokyo were still blazing at that night due to the bombings during the day. Again, Tokyo citizens must have seen with their own eyes the small fires started by the bombing quickly extinguished. They surely could not see any fire that night anywhere in Tokyo.

## SEVEN SHIPS LOST DAILY

### U.S. Announces Anti-Axis and Neutral Sinkings Since War Start

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—Anti-Axis forces and neutral countries lost an average of seven ships daily since the beginning of the war in September, 1939 up to the end of 1943, according to the report issued by the U.S. Office of War Information today, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The report, showing the merchant shipping losses of anti-Axis and neutral countries as based on official British figures and reports by the U.S. Shipping Board, disclosed 5,758 merchant ships with a total tonnage of 22,161,000 tons were lost. This figure of tonnage lost represented about 32 per cent of the entire world's mercantile shipping tonnage of 1939, just before the outbreak of the war.

Of this total, the report showed Americans lost 753 vessels, but failed to disclose its total tonnage. It showed, however, that the American shipyards since 1939 built 4,308 vessels with deadweight tonnage of 44,082,000 tons.

The black year for the anti-Axis merchant fleet was 1942 when 1,850 ships totaling 8,338,000 tons were lost including 422 American ships and 782 British vessels.

## Nelson Made Adviser

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal representative, who is now in Chungking to supervise the development of Chungking's war production was appointed economic adviser to the Chungking Government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

# DECISIVE BATTLE LIKELY NEAR KWEICHOW BORDER

## Chungking Reported Expecting Clash That Will Vitally Affect Future of Regime

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—Chungking quarters are expecting that a decisive battle that will greatly affect the future of the Chungking regime will be fought in the mountain region on the Kwangsi-Kweichow frontier, according to the AP correspondent at Chungking, who telegraphed the following report on the battle situation in Kwangsi and Kweichow:

"North of Hochih, mountain ranges continue and the advance of the Japanese Forces will become somewhat difficult, but as the Chungking troops are insufficiently and badly equipped they will most likely try to hold their positions in these mountains. In various Chungking quarters it is observed that if the Japanese Forces continue their advance, a decisive battle that will greatly govern the future of the Chungking regime will be fought in this area.

"But observations as to the outcome of such a decisive battle, if it is fought, differ widely. One section believes that the Chungking army will be able to prevent the Japanese advance into Kweichow, while others opine that even though Chungking is determined to hold and defend Kweichow, it will lack strength and ability to check the Japanese advance.

"The Chungking Government issued, last week, a note advising British and American nationals to evacuate from the unoccupied areas in Kweichow and Hunan provinces. The reason for this step was that the Japanese army was expected to advance toward Kweichow from Kwangsi province [illegible] the [illegible] sign of driving a wedge into the Japanese position. The American Embassy authorities have explained that Chungking's warning on evacuation was made in compliance with the policy of the American State Department to exert utmost efforts for protecting as far as possible the lives of American nationals."

## HULL UNDERRATED JAPAN

### One Reason Leading to His Resignation, Says Berlin Spokesman

Domei

BERLIN, November 28.—One of the reasons leading to Cordell Hull's resignation as U.S. Secretary of State was his misjudgment of Japan, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse commented today. Hull had underrated Japan's national energy and thus pursued a wrong East Asiatic policy, he said.

Expanding his comments on the former Secretary of State's resignation, the spokesman also pointed out Hull's South American policy. The spokesman referred to the bitter feud between Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, and Hull which ended by President Roosevelt dropping Welles and favoring Hull's policy of strong pressure against the South American countries. Since then there has been no peace in South America, he said.

There is no experienced man in the State Department at present capable of handling the great foreign political problems confronting the United States which are becoming ever more complicated, the spokesman continued. Edward Stettinius, the newly appointed Secretary of State, he said, undoubtedly is a man of some political experience, but so far has had no foreign political success to his credit. He is tenacious and clever, but his strength lies in the economic and domestic fields, the spokesman declared.

## Thorez Back in Paris

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—Maurice Thorez, Secretary General of the French Communist Party, has arrived in Paris, according to a Paris report. In 1939, Thorez was sentenced in absentia to six years' imprisonment due to his desertion and had been deprived of his nationality in 1940.

## Sakaya Leaves Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, November 27.—Tadashi Sakaya, former Japanese Minister to Finland, and his party of nine left Moscow for Tokyo yesterday afternoon.

KWEICHOW
HUNAN
KWANGSI
KWANGTUNG
HAINAN

# NORTHERN LEYTE SCENE OF HEAVIEST FIGHTING

## American Troops Being Steadily Pushed Toward Beach in Capoocan-Managasnas Area

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 29.—The Capoocan-Managasnas area in northern Leyte Island has become a scene of the most intense fighting, with the Japanese Units compressing the enemy with fierce attacks. In a desperate attempt to turn the table in their favor, the American troops since November 25 launched intense bombardment with 60 guns established at their positions east of Capoocan.

The Japanese Units fully utilizing the topographical advantage offered by jungles and plateaus, have been carrying out hand-to-hand attacks, steadily pushing the enemy toward the beach. At a point two kilometers southwest of Managasnas, the Japanese launched an annihilative counter-attack against the enemy who started an assault against the Japanese right flank. The Japanese are enlarging war results.

### Dulag Airfield Attacked

[illegible]

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 29.—Japanese Air Units again attacked Dulag airfield and an anti-air gun position on the night of November 28. Three places were set afire. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

### Attack U.S. Fleet

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 29.—The Ukon and Seibu Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps surprise-attacked enemy warships in the Gulf of Leyte on the morning of November 28. However, no information is available regarding the results obtained by these Special Air Units because all the Japanese planes have not returned.

On the night of the same day, other Japanese Air Units attacked an enemy convoy in the same gulf.

## V-ARM HITS R.A.F. DEPOT

### Bombs Stored at Base Explode—220 Persons Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Regarding yesterday's report that a Royal Air Force supply depot situated in the northern English village Burton-on-Trent, suddenly blew up, it is learned that this explosion was caused by a German V-weapon. Altogether 220 persons lost their lives in the explosion, while others were wounded.

An eyewitness report says, according to the British News Service, that the force of the explosion was so great that the buildings in the vicinity of the explosion literally disappeared. The whole area looked as if an earthquake or a heavy air attack had taken place. Many farms had been completely blasted and much cattle lost.

It was further stated that bombs, worth millions of pounds and which might have served for hundreds of big raids, were blown up in the explosion.

## Deporting U.S. Scribe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 29.—United Press correspondent, Packard in Belgrade has been requested to leave the country because he wrote that, while President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill's pictures were conspicuously absent in the Belgrade press, the papers played up the picture of Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, the Dagens Nyheter reports from Belgrade. The message had passed the Allied censor but had evoked the displeasure of the Yugoslav press officials, the paper added.

# THREE BIG CRUISERS AND ONE BATTLESHIP SUNK IN LEYTE GULF

## Hakko Air Unit Also Blasts 6 Other Warcraft, Imperial Headquarters Says

The Hakko Air Unit of the Japanese Army's Special Attack Corps with 10 planes sank or damaged 10 American warships including one battleship and three heavy cruisers on November 27 when they attacked an enemy fleet in the Gulf of Leyte, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

The members of the Hakko Special Air Attack Unit who took part in the attack were: Lieutenant Hideshi Tanaka (Unit Commander), and Sub-Lieutenants Kokichi Hosotani, Makoto Fujii, Hidero Morimoto, Zenshiro Yoshiiye, Kenichi Takeuchi, Gyoji Terada, Kunimitsu Shiraishi, Shichiro Doba and Shunkichi Baba, the Imperial Headquarters further revealed.

Three fighter planes of the Japanese Forces which escorted the Hakko Air Unit have not yet returned, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**2 p.m. November 29**

"1. The Hakko Air Unit of our Special Attack Corps with 10 planes launched an attack on an enemy fleet in the Gulf of Leyte on November 27 and destroyed the following 10 enemy warcraft:

Sunk, including those instantaneously sunk:

| | |
|---|---|
| Battleship | 1 |
| Large-sized cruisers | 3 |
| Large-sized transports | 4 |
| Heavily damaged and set ablaze: | |
| Battleship or large cruiser | 1 |
| Large-sized transport | 1 |

[illegible] have not yet returned.

"2. The members of the Hakko Air Unit who took part in the battle follow:

Unit Commander Lieutenant Hideshi Tanaka
Sub-Lieutenant Kokichi Hosotani
" Makoto Fujii
" Hidero Morimoto
" Zenshiro Yoshiiye
" Kenichi Takeuchi
" Gyoji Terada
" Kunimitsu Shiraishi
" Shichiro Doba
" Shunkichi Baba."

### Student Fliers Active

Since the American troops invaded the Leyte Island area on and around October 20, the great battle which will decide the outcome of the Pacific war between the Japanese and American forces is continuing to rage with increasing fury.

In spite of the stiff counter-offensive of the Imperial Forces, a considerable number of U.S. warships and transports are still operating in the Gulf of Leyte in an attempt to supply the landing forces with more troops and war material.

In cooperation with other forces, Units of the Army and Navy Special Attack Corps are active in carrying out "taiatari" attacks, inflicting heavy losses upon the U.S. land, sea and air forces which have been thrown into deep confusion.

Another terrific blow was dealt to the U.S. fleet and convoy forces in the Gulf of Leyte when 10 young Army heroes of the Hakko Special Air Unit blasted 10 enemy warcraft, including one battleship and three heavy cruisers, in a death-defying attack on the morning of November 27.

Gripped with the determination to destroy one enemy warship with one plane, the members of the Hakko Air Unit, under the command of Lieutenant Hideshi Tanaka, appeared over the Gulf of Leyte at 11:40 a.m. on November 27, and in only 20 minutes had sunk instantaneously one enemy battleship and four large-sized transports in self-blasting attacks.

In addition, three planes piloted by other members of the same unit dashed against three heavy enemy cruisers which were attempting to flee from the vicinity of the battleship which had been sunk by one of the members of the Hakko Unit.

These onslaughts were witnessed by Japanese escort planes, but the sinking of the three enemy cruisers was not seen due to the fact that visibility was hampered by heavy clouds. However, the instantaneous sinking of these cruisers is believed to be certain as the enemy vessels together with the three Japanese planes could no longer be seen when

(Continued on Page 2 Col 4)

## "BIG 3" MEETING BLOCKED BY W. EUROPE BLOC PLAN

### Premier Stalin Wants Obnoxious Scheme Removed Prior to Proposed Leaders' Parley

**Special to the Nippon Times**

ZURICH, November 28.—It has been rumored that following the Quebec and Dumbarton Oaks conferences, a Big-Three conference of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt would take place within this year, but recent reports indicate that it will be postponed till next spring. As a reason, it is stated that Premier Stalin has no time to spare for such a meeting as he is fully occupied with the Soviet winter offensive, while in Britain, technical difficulties are specially stressed.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten, dated November 21, says that the Soviet Union is not clarifying her attitude most probably because of Britain's recent West European bloc plan and that she appears to have the intention of dissipating such an unpleasant plan before the opening of the proposed conference. Then, a special London dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, dated November 22, also stated that unless the problems of the West European bloc plan and the French-Soviet relations were settled, it would be difficult to open the three-Power conference.

**W. Europe Bloc Defended**

Various British newspapers have also recently, on many occasions, taken up and discussed the so-called West European bloc plan. For instance, the November 20 issue of the Times, London, opined that although Britain will have to cooperate with the various allied nations as well as her dominions even in the future, she must, on the other hand, also mobilize such nations as France, the Netherlands, Belgium and various Scandinavian countries, and establish joint military bases in these countries and also in some parts of the German territories, and if necessary, promise military action, thus establishing Britain's peace pillar in Europe and further maintaining close cooperation between the West European bloc and the East European bloc centering around the Soviet Union.

That the Soviet Union is feeling bitterly about the West European bloc plan is clear as daylight. As a matter of fact, great prominence is said to be given by the Soviet press to the articles of opposition by the Communist Parties in Belgium and France which say that the West European bloc plan is being directed solely against the Soviet Union. Ac[illegible] the Basler Nachrichten, dated November 21, and also another Stockholm dispatch to the Bund under the same date, a Moscow radio, on the night of November 20, is said to have emphatically quoted an article of the British weekly, New Statesman and Nation which, commenting that the article of the Economist supporting the West European bloc plan is a queer one, declared that the same plan would have a reverse effect of dividing Europe into two blocs.

**Repercussions in America**

In the United States this problem has also caused considerable repercussion. According to a special Stockholm dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten, a number of opinions in the United States are opposed to this plan, saying that if Europe were divided into two blocs during the war, all the efforts now being made toward international peace and a world peace structure would become futile. According to various reports from New York, America's leading class is said to be of the opinion that if this bloc plan is realized, it would no longer be necessary to discuss the decisions of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

However, there are some American papers supporting the British. For instance, the New York Herald Tribune says that from a military point of view, it is quite natural for Britain, which has had such an experience as combatting rocket shells, to attempt to form such a bloc, and that if operated properly it would not menace the world peace and that its ill effect would be at least less than that of the Monroe Doctrine. On the other hand, there are also some British papers which point out the dangers that may be brought about by the plan. Quoting British explanations on various oppositions raised by various quarters, a special London dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, dated November 20, says, in substance, as follows:

"Since last year when Jan C. Smuts proposed a West European bloc plan with the intention of forming an opposing influence to the United States and the Soviet Union, various oppositions have been voiced. However, the proposed plan is not intended to oppose another bloc, it being purported to bring about local cooperation for a specific purpose of maintaining peace in the territories concerned. And in this sense, the plan was recognized by both the United States and the Soviet Union at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Consequently, Britain the other day supporting the views expressed in a speech of the French Foreign Minister, declared that she would welcome the possible formation of a French-Soviet alliance similar to the British-Soviet alliance."

**W. Europe Bloc Opposed**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Strongly criticizing the thought of regional bloc/for western European states, Brailsford, writing in the New Statesman, pointed to the fact that the plan will lead to a division of Europe into two blocs, according to a report of the Svenska Dagbladet on November 16.

If Germany never regains her former power and if Japan also is defeated, our alliances will be used in other ways, asserted Brailsford.

Three colossal states will stand against each other. Such a reasoning may lead to the conclusion that when we take up power and peace problems, we must rely on worldwide organizations established by anti-Axis powers. In other words, Britain and France ought not to enter into any alliance and still less, establish any state blocs against what remains of Germany.

On the contrary, they should, together with the Soviets, Poles, and Czechs, place a force immediately at the disposal of the planned security council.

## AACHEN FIGHT CONTINUES; YANKS' PROGRESS SLOW

### U.S. 3rd Army Unleashes Major Attack on Lorraine-Saar Border Area

**Domei**

BERLIN, November 28.—The center of fighting on the Western Front now, as before, remained in the Aachen area where after a momentary decrease in American pressure, fighting was resumed on an even fiercer scale after a relative clearing up of the wet and foggy weather which prevailed there. Progress made by the Americans, however, was described as insignificant alongside their giant human and material efforts.

Strong enemy pressure was increased in the Geilenkirchen-Julich-Duren sector, but failed to make any worth while headway in the face of stubborn and increasing German resistance. The American 1st and 9th armies continued their efforts to break through the German positions on the Ruhr River, but they brought about no changes in the Aachen sector during the past 24 hours while their daily average loss of 2,000 men showed no signs of diminishing.

Meanwhile, in the Lorraine-Saar border [illegible] jor attack by the American 3rd army against the forefield of the Western Wall broke loose with full intensity. As far as General Patton's left wing is concerned, however, the initiative was reversed by powerful German counter-thrusts between Remisch and Merzig above Saarbrucken.

In general, General Patton's pressure against the German Saar between Saarbrucken and Merzig is increasing, but the German flank covering this sector at Orscholz, a bunker line running from Remich on the Moselle in the southern Luxemburg frontier to Merzig on the Saar, broke loose with a surprise thrust yesterday and annihilated several of Patton's left wing fighting group and dispersed the rest of the force.

Few days ago, it appeared as if Patton's left wing had already succeeded in breaking through this barrier of steel and concrete but in reality the Germans decoyed the Americans into a prepared trap by a planned withdrawal and suddenly with characteristic German precision launched a surprise attack into the American left wing flank from the bunker line. In this enterprise, the Germans recaptured the towns of Tettingen and Oberleuken and annihilated several American fighting groups. Patton's left wing was compelled to quickly withdraw again southward.

The American 3rd army's right wing, in the meantime, pushed southward from Lower Alsace just west of Strassburg while French forces pushed northward from Upper Alsace for a combined pincer movement to encircle the German troops in the Vosges.

The American group were stopped between Barr and Erstein by several German bases in the rear of their formations in the Mutzig area while French forces which broke through near the Swiss frontier made efforts to push northward by way of Mulhouse. Due to German successes especially along the Rhine-Rhone canal, however, General De Tassigny appears to be deviating from his original aim of cutting off the German Vosges army by a huge pincer movement from the south or has given it up entirely.

Simultaneously, embittered fighting went on in the Vosges mountains for certain key positions dominating the Alsatian plain. Focal points of pressure were found east of Sainte Marie Aux Mines where American forces attempted vainly to advance along the winding pass roads. Pressing spearheads were caught in the fire of German batteries and were unable to carry out any major attack.

In southeast Holland, meanwhile, British attacks east of Venray collapsed while in the same area British spearheads were able to gain some ground only north of Venlo in front of the German bridgehead there.

## SOVIET PAPER ATTACKS CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER

### Avers Kuomintang Organ in New York Running Articles of Anti-Moscow Attitude

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—The 22nd number of the War and the Working Class has an article attacking the anti-Soviet attitude of the New York Shin Pao, an organ of the Chungking regime, which is supported by the Chinese merchants in America.

The stiff attitude of the War and the Working Class toward the editorial policy of the New York Shin Pao is a curious commentary on the sentiment of the rulers of America who are speaking with more and more emphasis of the necessity for the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party to cooperate and who happen to be greatly pleased with the appointment of Li Shih-chieh as Chungking Minister of Publicity.

The interesting thing about the criticism of the War and Working Class is that the periodical brands Li as a champion of Fascism.

The War and the Working Class says:

"The New York Shin Pao used to be a newspaper devoted to advertisements of articles of commerce. Of late there have been indications that the paper has shown itself interested in a political adventure under the influence of international events.

"One of these indications is the attitude of the paper toward the reactionaries in China. The paper has begun to treat the upholders of reactionary ideas in China as the rescuers of China from Bolshevization and annexation by the Soviet Union with which it is threatened, and is publishing all sorts of articles which are anti-Soviet in nature. This is remarkable, remembering the claim the paper makes to be the most progressive newspaper in eastern America.'

"For days on end the paper has been running an 'anti-Soviet column' the writer of which has been full of reactionary sentiment and has heaped abuses on people who are working for harmony among Britain, America, and the Soviet Union and for the unity of the Chinese race.

"If the New York Shin Pao were not an organ of the Kuomintang supported by the Chinese merchants in America, it would not be worth while to give our attention to articles appearing in it. The paper is registered at the Chungking Foreign Department.

"Another thing to be noted about [illegible] appreciation to reactionary articles while the friendship mission headed by Li Shih-chieh, the representative of Rightist interests in China, was visiting in America. If this was a mere coincidence, it will be natural enough for us to pose the question why it is that the leaders of the Kuomintang have not seen fit before to disassociate themselves from a newspaper like the New York Shin Pao which is opposed to the common undertakings of the anti-Axis countries and openly supports defeatist ideas.

## ENVOY KOO COMPLAINS OF INSUFFICIENT HELP

### Chungking Ambassador to London Avers Nippon Fleet, Army Must Be Destroyed

**Domei**

LISBON, November 27.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, complained of the insufficient aid and war supplies to Chungking, in his address delivered at the Manchester Luncheon Club on Monday, according to a London report.

"Japan cannot be defeated by merely destroying the Japanese Fleet and it is now necessary at the same time to thoroughly destroy the Japanese Army that is now strongly entrenched on the Asiatic continent," Ambassador Koo said.

"Those who declare that Chungking should more effectively utilize the supplies obtained from abroad or that such supplies should not be stored for the object of being used against future internal wars but should be distributed to the Chinese Communist forces are quite ignorant of actual facts.

"Air supply to Chungking has considerably increased of late but what has been allotted to the Chungking army is only one-tenth. The quantity delivered up to May, this year, was only sufficient to equip seven divisions to fight less than one week. For several months, Chungking has faced a very serious crisis but there is no danger of Chungking's downfall as feared in some foreign quarters."

## *Three Big Cruisers And One Battleship Sunk in Leyte Gulf*

(Continued From Page 1)

the clouds lifted soon after.

Meanwhile, one Japanese plane crashed against one enemy battleship or large-sized cruiser which was badly damaged and set ablaze. Another Japanese plane also heavily damaged and set ablaze one large-sized transport by self-blasting tactics.

The Units of the Japanese escort fighter planes which took part in this battle succeeded in crushing the counter-attack of the enemy fighter plane formation, thus fully fulfilling their mission of escorting the Hakko Air Unit which was enabled to achieve great results as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters.

Lieutenant Tanaka, the 23-year-old commander of the Hakko Air Unit, hails from Tokyo and was a graduate of the Military Academy. Sub-Lieutenants Fujii and Morimoto were also graduates of the same Academy.

Except these three men, the seven other members of the Hakko Air Unit were all "gakuwashi" or student fliers who either were Army probationary officers or cadets. This was the first time that "gakuwashi" participated in a special attack.

## SFORZA BEING SUPPORTED AS BONOMI'S SUCCESSOR

### Heads of Anti-Fascist Parties Reportedly Agree to Back Count as New Premier

**Special to the Nippon Times**

ZURICH, November 28.—The leaders of the anti-Fascist parties, whose disagreement brought about the downfall of the Bonomi Government, are reported to have agreed on Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Ambassador to the United States, to head the new government, according to a Rome report. Also revealed was the fact that the same leaders, this morning, began full-scale discussions in an effort to reach a complete agreement.

Meanwhile, Benedette Croce, leader of the Italian Communist Party, is expected to go to the Royal Palace today to present his views to Crown Prince Umberto, and this afternoon Croce is expected to meet the press, the same dispatch added.

**British Denounce Sforza**

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Reports that Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador to Rome, had informed the Italian puppet Government that Count Carlo Sforza would not be acceptable to the British Government as Italian Foreign Secretary have been confirmed by the London press, says a report received here.

Sforza, the London papers claim, is regarded as unreliable, an intriguer, a man who is personally ambitious and more concerned with advancing his own position than improving the relations with the anti-Axis, thus he is not the man to handle direct relations with Britain.

The action of the British Government, moreover, was dicated by the fact that Sforza had already been designated as Italian Ambassador to the United States, with approval from Washington already given.

## SERVICE HELD FOR WANG

### Chinese in Java, Shonan Hold Rites For Late President

**Domei**

DJAKARTA, November 27.—An impressive memorial service was held by Chinese residents here on Sunday in honor of Wang Ching-wei, the late President of the National Government of China, with several hundred Chinese residents in the city as well as representatives of the Military Administration present at the ceremony.

Oei Tiangtjoei, Chairman of the Municipal branch of the Chinese Residents Association, in his address eulogizing the great Chinese leader, exhorted the Chinese resident in Java to continue to support the policy pursued by the late leader—successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region and the consummation of the current war against the common enemy. He also emphasized the need of furthering cooperation with other Asiatics for the attainment of the sacred ideal.

**Ceremony Held in Shonan**

**Domei**

SHONAN, November 27.—In solemn ceremonies held in the memory of the late President Wang Ching-wei, the Chinese as well as leaders of other communities here, and ranking Japanese officers, yesterday, paid high tribute to the great Chinese leader whose death after a long illness occurred on November 10 in a hospital in Japan.

Services were held in the meeting hall of the premises of the Showan Overseas Chinese Association attended by a large gathering, including representatives of the Military Administration, officials of the Special Municipality, members of both the Japanese and local press and all prominent members of the Chinese community.

## YOUNG REICH WORKERS UNITED BY HITLER YOUTH

### Thousands of Hostels Train And House Boys and Girls Living Away From Home

Germany has a firm grip on her youth even from the time of the outbreak of war and the Hitler Youth sees to it that the following generation remains united through its organization and it also devotes itself to the solution of all youth problems, states a Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times.

A nation is bound to suffer when its youth, instead of realizing the aim of its existence and fulfilling it cheerfully, degenerates morally and physically, is frustrated in its work and loses joy in life or various educational advantages. Shocking reports of this nature come to us from England and from the United States in particular, where complaints are heard about an increase of crimes amongst youthful persons as well as the spread of prostitution and venereal diseases amongst adolescents, some of them only thirteen and fourteen years old. Protests are everywhere raised against this state of things.

Germany on the other hand is in a totally different positions. All over the country youth hostels have been erected for young people of both sexes who by force of circumstances have been obliged to live away from home. Even before the war new industries sprang up in rural areas and small towns situated in districts which hitherto had possessed but few industries. This naturally induced young people to migrate there to learn a trade or earn their living.

The war has furthered this development for owing to the air raids many a factory with its workers and apprentices has been transferred from danger zones to safe areas and this has necessitated the finding of suitable homes for the young workers. There are also frequent cases of parents or at least mothers having been evacuated with their younger children while older boys and girls must perforce fend for themselves. In the past apprentices or young workers who left their homes had to generally share their lodgings with someone else. The dangers of this system had long ago been recognized. As early as in 1876 private hostels for apprentices were established. Not only, however, did the number of these hostels fail to meet the demand, but they were not particularly attractive to young people.

**Big Changes Take Place**

With the advent of National Socialism, however, a vast change took place. These youth hostels—since the outbreak of the war—increased appreciably in number and size. At present there are no fewer than 1,000 of these establishments for boys up to 18 and girls up to 21. Important, too, is the fact that these hostels are equipped and run on entirely new lines. In the past the welfare of the youth was the idea underlying all such institutions. Today these hostels promote vocational training and see to it that the rising generation is ready to take advantage of it. Thanks to the personal initiative of Dr. Robert Ley, the head of the German Labor Front, hostels have been built in the interests of young workers and their vocational advancement.

Young people, living in hostels not only find a home, but enjoy the advantages of education, not education in the narrow sense of the word meaning some kind of supervision but training, suited to their years and allowing a freedom of development which every adolescent needs. The Labor Front and the Hitler Youth work in close cooperation. The head of the Social Department of the Reich Organization is also the head of the Youth Section of the German Labor Front. He supervises the building, equipping and running of all youth hostels some of which are built by factories or by district authorities. One of the first industrial undertakings to build youth hostels on a generous scale was the People's Car Works. Aircraft factories of the Luftwaffe have also set a good example in various places.

Experience in community education, as gathered by the Hitler Youth, greatly facilitated the development of education principles on which hostels are run. Although preference is given to young people who have done well at school, are efficient in their various occupations and have conducted themselves creditably in the Hitler Youth or whose parents are thought well of in the community, the inmates of hostels are not specially selected. Admission is only refused to those suffering from infectious or mental diseases or who come under the welfare scheme.

It should be borne in mind, however, that no system of education can replace the home influence. For reason no attempt is made to copy it. Life in hostels is considered rather in terms of something totally different from life at home. All the same, however, home ties are fostered intensively and young people, living in hostels, are expected to spend their leave at home. Parents are encouraged to visit their children in hostels and circular letters keep them informed as to the work and life of their children.

Young people in hostels are allowed to visit families in the neighborhood and friendly relations between the sexes are encouraged. Boys and girls are housed separately but they are not kept strictly apart. The idea is that all these young people should live normal lives just as they would at home. A very important element in youth hostels is the care given to occupy leisure time. Books, music, collectors societies, study groups in which photo amateurs exchange notes, sports, theatrical performances and film presentations in hostels are all voluntary forms of recreation, intended to make the leisure hours both pleasant and profitable.

In order to save time and transport, hostels are generally erected in the neighborhood of factories and wherever possible gardens are at exemplified. Moreover an appeal is do so can work. The principle that "youth shall lead youth" is here exemplified. Moreover are appeal is made to the young people for self-discipline as they are allowed considerable freedom. Attention is paid to good bearing and good manners for example at table. No attempt is made, however, to turn out young men and women cut to one pattern and who automatically do what is expected of them. On the contrary, in community education individuality and personality are allowed ample scope for development.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

**November 28**

Our troops yesterday repulsed violent enemy attacks in the Maas bridgehead at Venlo and directed concentrated artillery fire against the British tank deployments. Northeast of Aachen, American divisions after very strong artillery preparations renewed their large-scale attacks aiming at breaking through to the Ruhr but the attacks were frustrated again.

The garrisons of the fortifications around Metz continued either to hold their own against enemy attacks or fought their way out of the destroyed strongholds to the neighboring fortifications. From the district northeast of Bolchen up to the Finstingen area the Americans made unsuccessful local attacks against our rearguards and carried out a vain reconnaissance thrust against our front which at some places had been shortened. Our panzer formations foiled strong enemy break-through attempts north of Saarburg and destroyed 43 American tanks which is a high percentage of the enemy tank forces employed in this area.

The situation in Alsace was marked by concentric American attacks from the penetration area of Strasbourg to the south and by heavy fighting for the Vosges pass roads as well as in the Muhlhausen area. Our stiff resistance and clever defense brought the enemy attacks to a standstill and 35 enemy tanks were destroyed.

London, Antwerp and Liege were again subjected to heavy fire.

In central Italy, only local fighting took place. At Gallicano, Italian Fascist troops threw the enemy out of a penetration while in the Lamone sector southwest of Faenza enemy thrusts were frustrated.

In southern Hungary, strong Soviet pressure from the Mohac area in westerly and northerly direction continues while a major number of enemy tanks was destroyed in heavy defense fighting.

On the Eastern Front, the day passed without major events. In the southwestern part of the Matra Mountains, our troops threw enemy formations back which had penetrated into a forest. A local attack by our grenadiers in the East Prussian border district inflicted severe casualties on the Soviets. In Courland, the Soviets after the collapse of their large-scale attacks made weak thrusts only which were unsuccessful.

The naval war off the Norwegian coast was considerably intensified of late. Yesterday, our convoys off western Norway repulsed several attacks by enemy bomber and torpedo planes and shot down six of them.

Anglo-American bomber and fighter formations yesterday directed attacks on the districts on both sides of the Rhine and heavy damage was caused particularly in the residential quarters of Offenburg and Cologne. British planes during the night bombed Freiburg in Breisgau where severe casualties and heavy damage to buildings were caused. A further night-raid was made against Duesseldorf-Neuss together with harassing air activity over the Reich territory. Altogether 19 enemy planes were shot down.

## POLISH LEADER CLARIFIES COMMITTEE'S ATTITUDE

### Ariszevski Says Driving Out Germans and Building New Poland Are Main Objects

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—Thomas Ariszevski, Chairman of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, addressing the first congress of the cooperative workers of Poland and Lublin today, declared that unity with former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk is possible but only on the platform of the Liberation Committee, according to a Moscow report.

Ariszevski spoke before about 1,500 delegates representing the cooperative movement of liberated Polish territory and said that the Polish people were not interested in who gets the upper hand in the emigre government. "One indispensable problem right now for the Polish people," he stated, "is how to drive the German invaders out more quickly and how to build a new Poland."

"When Poland was going through her darkest days, reactionary elements sought to split the unity of the people," he added. "The Polish Emigre Government in London expended huge sums of money not to fight the Germans but to fight the Polish people."

He pointed out that the Polish National Council which was set up underground and the Polish army had saved the honor of the Polish people. Dealing with the foreign policy of the Liberation Committee, the chairman said that Poland could receive new frontiers along the Oder and the Vistula River and also a broad outlet to the sea which would insure a political, strategic and economic interest.

Other speakers of the convention stressed the significance of this meeting of the cooperative workers in molding a new democratic Poland and paid tribute to the Red Army in its mission of liberation.

**Gulf May Widen**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, November 28.—If the new exile Polish Government in London should be as disunited as the old one, it is feared that the gulf between Poland and the Soviet Union will become very wide indeed, declares Patrick Lacey, B.B.C. radio commentator.

"The people in Poland naturally feel that they understand the needs of their country much better than the Polish Government in London and they have set up a wiser authority under the patronage of the Soviet Union than the National Committee in London," he said.

"However, it is said that the crisis inside the exiled Polish Government concerns more foreign than domestic policy. The Polish Government in London cannot forget the invasion of the Soviet Union into its country in 1939, and that Poland had long been misgoverned by Russian imperial monarchy. Therefore, it cannot place an objective view on Soviet strategy against the common enemy. This is suspected to be the reason for the trouble inside the Polish political party.

"After the last conference in Moscow," it was hoped that the Mikolajczyk Government might be able to reach a settlement with the Soviet Union and Mikolajczyk himself was working hard toward this end.

"The desire of the Soviet Union is for her future frontier to be the Curzon Line named after Lord Curzon. The Soviet Union considers that the annexation of German territory should compensate Poland for the extension of the Soviet frontier to the Curzon Line. This also is the opinion of the British Government but although Mikolajczyk agreed, elements in Poland influenced the rejection of the Soviet demand."

"The Times, London, expressed the belief that if Britain could persuade the Soviet Union to come to some understanding with Poland, she might be able to get favorable terms for Poland later on, but in this the paper is badly mistaken," added Lacey. "The more conservative members of the Polish Government in London feel that they must stand against the Soviet Union, and wish to get America's guarantee independent of the Soviets. At the same time they would also like Britain's guarantee that the Soviet Union will not encroach upon their territory.

"However, according to Mikolajczyk, this is out of the question. He declared that it is against American policy to give such guarantees in Europe and Britain also knows the futility of such guarantees. He himself, he said, was in favor of a line-up with the Soviet Union, Britain and America.

"The objection of his colleagues led to the resignation of Mikolajczyk, and his successor has not yet been able to come to any satisfactory arrangement," Lacey said.

## ANKARA IS DISAPPOINTED WITH ANGLO-TURKISH TIES

**Domei**

BERNE, November 27.—Turkish circles who had been hoping for an improvement in Anglo-Turkish relations after the latter's break with Germany, have been sorely disappointed and the Turkish Ambassador to London is returning to Ankara for a conference with the Foreign Ministry, according to an Exchange Telegraph report from Istanbul. It is presumed that the leading politicians of Turkey who had at all times acted in the hope of securing Britain's support against the Soviet Union, wish to discuss the present situation with their Ambassador to London, especially since British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, after the close of the Moscow conference, had neglected to pay a visit to Turkey and report on the results of the conference.

The British attitude has become still more reserved since the severance of Turko-German relations. From the British point of view, the aim of British diplomacy has been reached and it fears to estrange relations with the Soviet Union by stressing Anglo-Turkish relations.

This is also the reason, the report further states, which forced Turkey to forbid its press to express any views on the Balkan question. Thus, Turkish papers for several weeks have contained no criticism of the Soviet measures in Bulgaria and Rumania and even important news items have been withheld from the Turkish public, such, for instance, as the arrival of Soviet troops at the Turkish border in Thrace.

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## EPARTURE IS DESCRIBED OF GALLANT 'HAKKO' UNIT

### Youthful Air Warriors Hop-Off From Homeland on Death-Defying War Mission

By TOSHIYA SUGANUMA
Of the Military Press Corps

XX BASE.—Following the examples set by the members of the Banda and Fugaku Units of the Special Attack Corps who distinguished themselves in the battle of Leyte, another special attack unit, today, hopped off from a certain base in Japan in order to inflict devastating blows on the enemy. Nothing unusual was seen in the attitude of the members of the Special Attack Unit headed by Commander Lieutenant Tanaka who had gone through strenuous training by putting up at the barracks in the compound of the base since a week ago.

Unit Commander Tanaka was 23 years old. The others were all in their twenties. More than half of the Unit members were students who had discarded their school uniforms for aviators' suits and had actively assumed their duties on first air line. A year had passed in which they had lived in the unwavering belief that transcended life and death.

The Unit had been given the name of "Hakko".

When Lieutenant Tanaka's father, a Colonel, came to see him, the young Lieutenant refused to receive the caller saying, "As I am going, there is no need of seeing my father."

Immediately upon graduation from the Air Cadet School Lieutenant Tanaka came straight to this base. He did not take time to visit his home. His days were spent in hard training.

In the hearts of Sub-Lieutenant Morimoto and countless other flowed the blood of the Yamato race, whose spirit of undying loyalty had been nurtured in the traditions of 3,000 years of national history and sharply brought out with the trend of time.

The time of departure soon arrived.

Then, Staff Officer X transmitted to the members of the Unit a message from the Inspector-General of Military Education. The youthful members and others present then drank a toast of cold rice wine presented by the War Minister and the Inspector-General of Military Education.

"We are going now, sir," said Unit Commander Tanaka as he saluted his senior officers and comrades who attended the simple but withal impressive ceremony. His laconic last remark cloaked swelling emotions which, apparently, he could not express in words. In his hand was one of the Japanese towels bearing the marks of "Hinomaru" or the Rising Sun, presents specially given to the members of the Hakko Attack Unit by Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, the War Minister.

In the special room where the statue of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, stands, they bowed low to the statue. Then, paying homage to the Memorial Monument, they renewed their firm resolve to follow in the footsteps of the Wild Eagles who had consecrated their lives for the cause of the nation. With their faces shining in the bright sunlight, they listened to the words of Commander Tanaka who gave thorough instructions.

The time to hop off came. The members of the Unit lined in front of their planes. Then Commander Tanaka ordered them to take off immediately. It was exactly XX hour. Headed by the Unit Commander, one plane after another soared into the air as the ground crew waved Rising Sun flags. The Commander, as though praying for the success of their expedition, silently watched the departing planes.

## Cable Briefs

**DINING CAR RACKET**

More than 130 dining car waiters, stewards, chefs and other employes of the Union Pacific Railroad have been arrested by the FBI on the charge of holding back receipts for meals. It is estimated that the railroads has lost $2,000 a year on its run between Los Angeles and Omaha, Nebraska. Some stewards are said to have made as much as $150 a round trip.

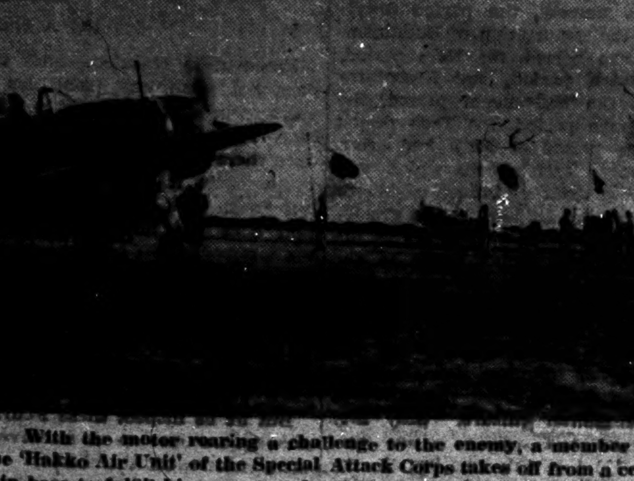
**RUBBER SUPPLY LOW**

Panic-stricken at the state of the Anglo-American crude rubber supply, which is said to be the lowest since the beginning of the war, the Combined War Materials Board has appealed for a further conservation of rubber and of increased work in the rubber production areas.

### Bose Calls on Koiso

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence on Tuesday at 4 p.m. to proffer words of leave taking.

## Leaves on Death Mission



With the motor roaring a challenge to the enemy, a member of the 'Hakko Air Unit' of the Special Attack Corps takes off from a certain base to fulfill his errand of destruction and to keep his tryst with heroic death in battle. (Photo by Kitakata, a member of the Military Press Corps)

## 2 Floral Wreaths Dropped on Saipan Isle By Japanese Air Unit Raiding Aslito Base

By O. OYAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE, November 28.—Two floral wreaths, tied with black ribbon, were dropped over Saipan by the Japanese Air Unit that bombed Aslito airfield on the night of November 26 as offerings to the spirits of the valiant men of the Imperial Forces and the Japanese residents on the island who met death when the enemy invaded the island last August.

In their raid on Saipan the Japanese Air Units scored a brilliant result of more than a dozen B-29's blasted and set afire, and all the planes returned safely to the base. Behind the furious bombing attacks of our Wild Eagles, who harbor no hopes of safe return, lies the touching story of the wreaths. The episode sank deep in the hearts of all those at the base.

Just prior to the take-off from the base for an attack on Saipan, two floral wreaths were made ready. On one side of the black ribbon tied to the wreaths were written the words "Offered to the spirits of our brave comrades" and "Offered to the spirits of our compatriots." Then on the reverse side was boldly written "From the Imperial Japanese Attack Forces."

Should the wreaths be picked up by some considerate enemy soldier, what will be his thoughts? Will he not be thoroughly ashamed of his act of releasing several hundred bloodhounds on a small number of Japanese soldiers still surviving on the island who continue to launch daring attacks on the enemy positions?

### Tokyo Raid Avenged

By O. OYAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE, November 27.—Furiously attacking Saipan Island today, where the B-29 bombers are massed a Japanese Bomber Unit inflicted heavy losses on the enemy base, setting ablaze several of the aircraft, blasting more than 10 others, and causing fires to start at two places. Thus, the Japanese fighting men revenged the impudent enemy raid of Tokyo on November 24.

This morning, the XX base received a report that the Japanese Bomber Unit which had hopped-off on the mission of attacking the enemy base on Saipan Island, successfully completed their mission and was heading for home. Those at the base all shouted for joy and impatiently waited for the return of their comrades.

As Air Commander XX, Colonel Narazaki, Lieutenant-Colonel Minamoto and the others eagerly scanned the eastern sky, the roaring of planes became audible. In defiance of inclement weather, the planes appeared in the skies over the base and one-by-one glided over the runway.

Major Maresuke Shinkai, Commander of the Bomber Unit, first stepped out of his plane tightly grasping his sword and was followed by Lieutenant Fukamachi, Lieutenant Wakutani and others. In spite of the long trip, they all seemed in high-spirits without a sign of fatigue. Everybody at the base congratulated the heroes on the success of their attack and the tanned faces of the airmen beamed with gratitude and joy, but they all looked so calm that I could hardly imagine that they had already flown to Saipan three times, on November 3, 7 and again today, and successfully performed their mission. Some of them looked so young—not more than 20 years old.

Fearlessly storming over the enemy base, they had completed their weighty and dangerous mission in the face of numerous difficulties and returned to the base without a scratch.

## Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and Mrs. Stahmer were the guests of honor at a theater party given by Mr. and Mrs. Yui Yokoyama at the Shimbashi Embujo on Tuesday evening. Other invited guests included Count Ladislaus von Mirbach-Geldern, Commander Walter Merkel, Mr. Deringer, Mr. and Mrs. P Waldbauer, Mr Schuffner, Mr. Behmel and Mr. C. Gilbert.

The wedding of Normando Ildefonso Reyes and Miss Kaoru Morooka took place at the Philippine Embassy on Wednesday morning at 10:30 a.m. After the marriage ceremony, some fifty friends of the bride and groom attended the wedding breakfast served at the Embassy. Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas made an appropriate speech dealing with the amicable relationship existing between the Philippines and Japan and in conclusion proposed a toast to the future happiness of the bride and groom. Mr Yui Yokoyama then gave an address which was translated into English by Professor Takizo Matsumoto. The guests included Madame Renzo Sawada, Mr K Togasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Ishii, Mr G. Murata, Mr. and Mrs Guerrero, Mr Sy-Changco, Mr H Nakayama, Mr Sirilan, Miss M. Kaneko, Miss G. Kaneko, Miss M. Sawada, Miss I. Tokuri, Miss M. Furuya, Miss M Prohaska, Miss M. Uyemura, Miss M Morooka, Miss B. Morooka, Miss R Hayakawa, Miss Y. Matsunaga, Miss T Hirai, Mr. B. Osias, Mr. E Vargas, Mr. R. Vargas, Mr J Ungria, Mr F Tamesis, Mr. J. Lozano, Mr K Ishii, Mr. C. Yoshii, Mr S Miyata, Mr B Harris, Mr S Oshidari, Mr H Moriyama, Mr G. Ogasa, Mr K Okii, Mr. T. Yamate, Mr. H. Mitsushita, Mr S. Nakamura, and Mr. Y. Narumi.

## MOVE FOR ENCIRCLING CHUNGKING COMPLETED

### Nanning Occupation Also Places Most Vital Route to F.I.C. in Japanese Hands

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 27.—With the Japanese occupation of Nanning which is not only the gateway to Chungking but also the last base of the United States Forces in southwestern China, the encirclement of Chungking has been completed and the most important and shortest communication route to French-Indo China placed in the hands of the Japanese troops.

Militarily speaking, the occupation of Nanning by the Japanese Forces is significant for the following reasons: First, the loss of Nanning has completely frustrated the American-Chungking attempt to stage a counter-offensive from the Chinese continent in cooperation with the so-called Nimitz offensive, due to the loss of American influence in southwestern China. Second, with the loss of Kwangsi the Chinese continent is now completely divided in two; thus forcing the anti-Japanese resistance structure of Chungking to face a serious crisis. Third, with the breaking up of the enemy's land route of communications between French Indo-China and China, the sure victory structure of the Japanese Forces on the Chinese continent has been further strengthened.

It is clearly evident that the Japanese occupation of Nanning has caused the serious frustration of the American-Chiang strategy. The United States air forces in China have been attempting to enlarge air bases in southwestern China with the intention of using them as bases for their attacks on Japan Proper. Moreover, they hoped to threaten our southern transportation routes by attacking the southern China coast. It was also their intention to Americanize the Chungking forces in southern China so that they might be made to cooperate with Nimitz's scheme of reaching the coast.

It has been revealed that the Military Council of Chungking secretly instructed all war zones to complete preparations to open offensive actions during the present year against French Indo-China, Kwangchow Bay, Hainan Island and other places, and that the said preparations had been making steady progress.

Thus, the advance of our forces into Nanning has resulted in the frustration of the ambitious offensive plans of America and Chungking. The bases of the United States Air Forces in China have now been taken by our forces and are to be utilized by our airmen. Our forces are now threatening the Kunming group of enemy air bases. Furthermore, the danger of air raids on Japan Proper from the [illegible] to one half. The safety of our southern transportation routes has alone been assured.

Upon the opening of our Kwangsi operations, foreign press correspondents in Chungking warned Chiang several times that the aim of the Japanese Forces was to occupy the air bases of the American air forces in southwestern China and to obtain the land transportation route from China to French Indo-China. Now what the enemy most feared has come to pass.

### Branch Runways Blasted

By U. UYEDA and N. NAKAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 27.—In face of the rapid advance of the Japanese Units on Nanning, the American air forces destroyed the branch runways at their base there, but were unable to damage the main runway.

Nanning airfield, located about three kilometers northeast of the city and the last citadel of the U.S. air forces in Kwangsi Province, was occupied simultaneously with the city. The enemy had started to withdraw from Nanning on the afternoon of November 19 after blasting the branch runways and destroying other auxiliary facilities.

### Offered Little Resistance

By U. UEDA and N. NAKAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 27.—The grand military feat of reducing Nanning is ascribable to the Speed Units of the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

In hot pursuit of the Chungking troops who fled westward in utter confusion after the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow, Japanese Forces inflicted a decisive blow on them at Hsincheng on November 18. Picked Units of the Expeditionary Forces assigned to the mission of occupying Nanning, meanwhile, drove southward in a grand mobile operation through rugged mountain ranges toward their ultimate destination, Nanning.

Another Unit occupied Pinyang at noon on November 21, and continued its advance toward the southwest, while the troops which had turned their course from Hsincheng penetrated into the walled town of Nanning at 9 a.m. on November 24 and occupied the Nanning airfield.

The Chungking garrisons at Nanning, for all their superior tanks and mobile equipment, offered little resistance, fleeing from the city quickly as the Japanese converged on their objective. Thus, the reduction of the strategic citadel was effected in no time by the Japanese.

The China-based American air force, too, appears to have lost its morale ever since the loss of its air bases in Kweilin and Liuchow. Though the American air force used to carry out persistent attacks in previous operations, it failed to conduct any raid worthy of the name prior to the fall of Nanning. As the stronghold's fall seemed imminent, the Americans destroyed the airfield there on November 19 and beat a retreat. This fact clearly indicated the rapid decline in the American air force's fighting power, together with the weakening of the Chungking forces.

## IMPERIAL WRIT HONORS TAKUAN, FAMOUS PRIEST

### Title of 'Kokushi' Conferred on 17th Century Teacher Noted For Pickled Radish

On the occasion of the 300th anniversary, Wednesday, of the death of Soho Takuan, a celebrated priest of the Rinzai sect of the 17th century, who founded the Tokaiji Temple in Shinagawa, Tokyo, an Imperial Command was issued to confer upon him the posthumous title of "Kokushi," a supreme title of honor for meritorious Buddhist priests.

The Reverend Kawamura, head priest of the Sokyoji Temple at Izushi-cho, Hyogo Prefecture, Takuan's native place, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. Wednesday and received the writ from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira.

Takuan was born in 1572 and entered priesthood when he was 10 years old. A man of stern discipline and noble character, he underwent rigid ascetic exercises and won great respect among his contemporaries. In appreciation of his services in rendering lectures at the Imperial Court, Takuan was once offered the title of "Kokushi" during his lifetime but he steadfastly declined to accept the honor. He is also credited with concocting the pickled radish, a popular Japanese food item, which still bears his name.

## PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, November 29

**CHUNGKING SHAKEUP**

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The fall of Nanning has made the east-to-west rift of the China Continent more marked than ever. It has also turned the project of the so-called direct coastal operations on the Continent, which had been so eagerly desired by Admiral Chester Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur, into a daydream. The hegemony of the air over South China, too, has fallen completely into our hands. And this hegemony at the same time means hegemony of the air over the South China Sea. Contact between Nanning and French Indo-China will mean a further broad jump from an east-west division of the China Continent to a north-south traversion of the Continent of Asia. Kweichow Province, which has already been penetrated by part of our Forces, adjoins Szechuan Province in which Chungking is situated. Probably Chungking and Major-General Albert Wedemyer are more than upset, and especially the consternation of the former must be twofold because the more Chungking is upset, the more will American pressure be increased.

In response to Roosevelt's "threat without words" contained in Stilwell's recall Chiang Kai-shek dismissed Ho Ying-chin and H. H. Kung, who had been antagonistic to American plans, from their respective posts as War and Finance Ministers. But he did not take away Ho Ying-chin's post as Chief of the General Staff of the Army. Moreover, by consolidating the rear with such men as General Chen-Cheng and others who are disliked at heart by the Americans, he is playing a crafty game. And this in spite of the fact that Chungking cannot keep up its resistance against Japan without depending on American aid. However, America sees through these designs, and undoubtedly Roosevelt has already perfected a scheme to crush all this "monkey show." On top of all this has now come the miserable defeat on the part of Chiang Kai-shek.

There is no doubt that America will take this opportunity to bring still more pressure to bear on Chungking. If America continues to be too solicitous about saving Chiang's face, the American Air Force in China will be completely dislocated. There may be further twists and turns to the situation but eventually Chungking's military command will pass into the hands of Wedemeyer. [illegible] ration of Chungking's War Production Board under Donald Nelson, also Chungking's economy will be controlled by America.

Whether Chiang Kai-shek is aware of it or not we do not know, but while all this is going on, Chungking is fast moving towards its doom. But in Chungking, too, there must be men of wisdom. What are they planning to do?

**THE RETIREMENT OF CORDELL HULL**

MAINICHI—The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has become a fact. America, which some time ago lost through death Naval Secretary Colonel Frank Knox, has now sent Hull into retirement. This means that America has lost already two of the aged men among her leaders. There is still remaining Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson. Regarding this gentleman, we have something to say; we want him to remain in office for still some time longer.

Hull occupied a special position in Roosevelt's administration. It was he who lent dignity to it. From the fact that during the past six months his influence had been waning it may be gathered that his association was no longer compatible with the Roosevelt administration. This is not only on account of his age or for health reasons.

The guiding spirit of the Roosevelt administration has changed with the progress of the war. The outbreak of the war and the manipulations of the Jews are inseparably connected though during the early period of the war they skillfully hid their activities. However, when they thought that the war had taken a favorable turn they cast off their mask and boldly came out into the open. The power which is pushing America into belligerent actions is none but the Jewish web spun around Roosevelt by the Baruch-Morgenthau-Stettinius clique. In reality, Hull had been written off the books a long time ago.

Who will be his successor? The New York Herald Tribune, an opposition paper, stated to the following effect:

"It is difficult to find a suitable successor. The appointment of the Secretary of State must not be decided simply by a spirit of political speculation. What is required is the appointment of a capable man who will act in accordance with the hopes of the people."

But this is not true. Today, for U.S. Secretary of State, a mere puppet will do. Anything like the wisdom to grasp the aspirations of the American people is entirely unnecessary. Anybody will do if the people take upon themselves the packhorse labor of realizing the wishes of the Jews.

### Muslim Festival Observed

Domei

SHONAN, November 28.—Muslims throughout Malai yesterday celebrated "Hari Raya Haji," the second biggest Islamic festival on their religious calendar. This festival commemorates the annual holy pilgrimage made by all devout Muslims to Mecca after which they will receive the appelation of "Haji." In Shonan today, the Crescent and Star—emblem of the Muslim world—flew side by side with the Rising Sun throughout Muslim quarters. Prayers were said in all mosques today in connection with this festival, while school children and needy Muslims were given hearty meals at various centers.

### Obituary

Dr. Kiheiji Onozuka, a member of the Imperial Academy, died of illness on November 27 at his residence in Koishikawa, Tokyo. He was 75 years old.

A graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Onozuka became professor at his Alma Mater in 1901. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, he actively advocated [illegible] seven scholars who submitted a representation to the then Prime Minister, Prince Taro Katsura, urging the Government to open hostilities.

The eminent scholar was appointed a member of the House of Peers in 1925 and became President of Tokyo Imperial University in 1928 and was reputed for his admirable management during his seven-year tenure of office. He is known as the "Father of Japan's political science."

## 11 ITEMS OF LEGISLATION GIVEN CABINET APPROVAL

### Will Be Embodied Into Bills for Presentation to Next Diet Session

Revision of the Pension Law and 10 other measures were approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on November 28 for embodiment in legislative bills to be presented by the Government to the 86th regular session of the Diet.

These measures involve a portion of the bills which the Government has decided to prepare for the coming Diet session.

The action of the Cabinet was guided by the rules set up on November 4 which limited the legislative bills to be presented to the next Diet to those conceived in the light of the present stage of the war situation and having a direct bearing on the conduct of the war, and require that measures offered by the Government for consideration of the Diet be kept down to the lowest minimum.

The 11 matters were proposed to the Cabinet by Kunio Miura, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, in an address which explained the policy followed in their determination.

Following their approval, the Cabinet reached an agreement under which the bills embodying these matters will be placed before the Cabinet not later than December 5.

The subjects of bills which were approved at the Cabinet meeting of November 28, as announced by the Board of Information, follow:

1. Matter concerning revision of the Pension Law.
2. Matter concerning the taking of the census in 1945.
3. Matter concerning revision of that part of the Financial Law dealing with cases where wartime exceptions are to be made to the application of the law.
4. Matter concerning revision of the Temporary Capital Adjustment Law.
5. Matter concerning revision of the Wartime Banking Law.
6. Matters concerning revision of the Army Court-martial Law.
7. Matter concerning revision of the Naval Court-martial Law.
8. Matter concerning revision of the Wartime Special Civil Law.
9. Matter concerning revision of the Temporary Disposal Law affecting companies and others.
10. Matter concerning revision of the Seamen's Insurance Law.
11. Matter concerning revision of the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation Law.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1944

## The New American Secretary of State

The significance of the reported change of the Secretary of State of the United States lies not so much in the fact that Cordell Hull has resigned as in the fact that Edward Stettinius, Jr., is to be his successor. Hull's resignation is not surprising in view of his extreme age and precarious health. There is no need to try to read any political significance into his retirement. It is obvious that despite occasional differences on minor matters President Roosevelt has always held the highest respect for Hull and has reposed the greatest confidence in his sagacity, as was indeed only natural in view of the veteran statesman's unequalled reputation. The fact that Hull will continue to serve the Administration as the foreign policy advisor to the President means that his influence in the general direction of American policy will remain just as important as ever, and may in fact become even more important than before, now that he will not be hampered by routine administrative duties.

The point which deserves attention, therefore, is the character of his successor, Stettinius. To be sure, Stettinius, as the Under Secretary under Hull and subject to the continuing influence of Hull, will undoubtedly carry on along the same general lines of policy as that laid down by his predecessor. Indeed, the general character of America's foreign policy is inherent in the fundamental character of the American nation and cannot be arbitrarily changed by any one individual. But it cannot be denied that the actual execution of that policy may be given a peculiar coloring or emphasis by the personality of the man directly in charge, and in this respect the background of Stettinius is pregnant with meaning.

Hull, after all, was a gentleman of the old school who, while pushing the imperialistic interventionism of the United States, still tried to disguise that imperialism behind the mask of an apparently gracious idealism. Stettinius, on the other hand, is not a diplomat but an extremely young business man who has pushed his way to the top by aggressive vigor. He springs from the background of Big Business—of General Motors and U.S. Steel—and his most notable activity in his brief career in the field of foreign relations has been in connection with the Lend-Lease arrangement. As Under Secretary and as Acting Secretary of State, he has been cracking the whip of economic coercion over Latin America and has been preparing to demand the last pound of flesh as compensation from the countries that have borrowed from the United States under the Lend-Lease arrangement. He is an exponent of unabashed, undisguised, naked dollar imperialism.

The appointment of such man as Stettinius to succeed Hull is a clear indication of the real nature of the American foreign policy. Increasingly confident of its power, the United States sees no need any longer of disguising its true character. It is frankly out to gain domination over the world in order that the world may be exploited for the profit of the American industrial machine. Dollar imperialism, power politics, coercion, and even force will be increasingly used as instruments to that end. The aims of American foreign policy will remain the same, but whereas Hull was crafty and subtle Stettinius will be imperious and domineering. Menacing as was American diplomacy under Hull, it threatens to become infinitely more so under a man like Stettinius.

## Aggravation of Anglo-Soviet Relations

The strong opposition being expressed by the Soviet press against the British plan for the formation of a Western European bloc is particularly significant in view of the fact that a conference of the leaders of the United States, Brittain and the Soviet Union is expected to be held sometime in the near future.

As shown by the recent visit to Paris by Churchill and Eden, the British are steadily making preparations to launch their Western European policy. It is clear, however, even without the Soviet press pointing it out, that the aim of the British program for the formation of a Western European bloc is the traditional British aim of forming an anti-Soviet front. It is recalled that from the close of the first World War until the start of the current war a continual state of struggle existed between Britain and the Soviet Union. Tranquil relations were, of course, maintained at times, but such periods were extremely short. The relations between the two nations have been of an extremely vacillatory nature.

War did not break out between the two only because of consideration for mutual economic interests. The present British Prime Minister, Churchill, who today advocates an Anglo-Soviet alliance, is one of those who had much to do with the formation of an anti-Soviet front in Europe after the close of the first World War. He formed an anti-Soviet front not only in Western Europe but also in Eastern Europe, and thus always stood at the head of the anti-Soviet movement everywhere.

But because in the war against Germany the British and Soviet interests became in part complementary, Churchill, with a selfish and opportunist view to making use of the Soviet Union, began to advocate an Anglo-Soviet alliance. Churchill has adopted a pro-Soviet attitude only because of expediency and it does not mean in any way that he has abandoned his strong anti-Sovietism. Neither does the silence of the anti-Soviet elements, which were formerly so powerful among British political circles, mean that they have been destroyed. They are silent only because of political necessity. The few cabinet members, believed to be comparatively strong in Soviet leanings, whom they have sent into the war cabinet, are fated to be swept out with the termination of the war. The anti-Soviet elements are holding themselves in readiness to cast aside their pretenses and shoot to the surface once the suitable time arrives.

As long as such an anti-Soviet tendency persists in Britain, no smooth progress in the coming conference among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union can be expected. Because they foresee such a danger, the Soviet press is criticizing the British attitude and urging reflection. But no matter what the result of the three Power conference may be, it is beyond doubt that the British plan to form a bloc will not progress as smoothly as it did after the first World War. That is because the nations in the anti-German bloc, which was formed under British leadership, were abandoned by Britain in their crisis and made to go through untold sufferings. The nations of Western Europe are particularly anxious never again to repeat their past mistakes.

Opposition against the British plan for a Western European bloc was indirectly expressed recently by Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government of France, when he said that France had political and cultural interests that it had to protect in Eastern Europe too and that therefore it could not agree to a general alliance in Western Europe. Leaving aside the question of such small states as Belgium and the Netherlands, such a state as France, which possesses vast interests throughout the whole of Europe, must necessarily pay careful consideration to its relations with the Soviet Union. Further, in noting the attitude of the exiled Czechoslovakian Government and the moves of the Balkan states, the Western European nations must feel that they cannot act without careful consideration and submit lightly to British desires.

On the other hand, however, the failure to form a Western European bloc will mean for Britain the loss of her position in Europe. It follows therefore that desperate British efforts will be concentrated hereafter on the formation of such a bloc. Thus will the struggle between Britain and the Soviet Union become still more intense and complex than that which occurred following the close of the first World War.

## A PEN-SKETCH OF SOEKARNO

### Patriot's Chief Aim Is to Construct a New Indonesia

By ABDULLAH KAMIL

II

With the success of the National Party, Soekarno came into popularity. The possessor of a dynamic personality, he was fiery and eloquent, able to captivate his listeners for hours at a stretch.

His activities were cut short on New Year's Eve of 1930 when he was arrested, brought before the court, and sentenced to a term of four years. His 200-page defense was a manifesto to all the Indonesians to keep on the struggle which alone could lead them to complete independence.

The world outside, however, had not deserted him. While in jail in Soekamiskin, Bandoeng, the world depression and restlessness set in. Intent on securing the goodwill of the populace, Governor-General Jonkheer de Graeff of the East Indies ordered his release two years later. Soekarno plunged into his activities immediately. He at once left for Soerabaja where he joined the Congress of the Federation of Indonesian Political Organizations which was then in session. He returned later to Bandoeng and took the helm of the Partij Indonesia, and also became editor of various revolutionary magazines. His sharp and aggressive articles were followed enthusiastically by the whole country, for from his pen flowed inspiration and guidance for the liberation forces of Indonesia.

He could not remain long at large, however. The Government found him too tough to be left free. He was again apprehended, but this time it was not imprisonment, for Governor-General De Jonge ordered his banishment, and named Endeh in Flores Island as his future domicile; but before this sentence was carried out the Dutch tried to persuade him to join the ranks of the Government, and as bait promised him membership in the Council of the East Indies, the highest advisory organ of the Governor-General. This tempting offer he flatly refused.

**Cooperates With Japanese**

With the imminent fall of Sumatra after the outbreak of the present war he was taken to Padang where he saw the collapse of the Dutch regime. From then on he gave his wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese Military Administration [illegible] gies to the reconstruction of Sumatra and at the request of the authorities there, he went back to Java.

On the first anniversary of the fall of the East Indies, the seventh of March 1943, the Poetera was born and Soekarno was elected president. Soekarno from then on spent most of his time travelling from one place to another, explaining to the people the high aims of the New Order and the objectives of the war. Wherever he went he was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds.

As the leader of his people, Soekarno is very busy. Most of his time is spent in the headquarters of the Java Hokokai and in lecture trips to remote places in the country. His itinerary in September last shows how great are his activities. Just after the close of the fourth assembly of the Java Central Council, he led some hundred volunteer laborers to do some important construction work for a period of a week. Here together with many intellectual leaders of the country he shoveled, hoed, and chopped with axe. Back again in the capital he received the news of the promise of independence. It was a momentous event in his career. He assumed the leadership for the grand one-week celebration during which time he held dozens of conferences and gave scores of lectures. In the meantime, he also presided over the fifth session of the Central Council. Highlighting all these crowded performances was the unprecedented gathering at the Ikada Park in Djakarta held under a heavy tropical downpour one evening toward the end of the month at which a petition was made for the conscription of Indonesians in the war. The meeting, which was attended by more than one hundred thousand Indonesians, ended at midnight with a big procession led by Soekarno himself to the residence of the Chief of the Military Administration, where, wet to the skin, he presented the request of the people. When all was over, he made a tour throughout Java, relaying to the people the inspiring news of the coming independence and encouraging all to render their efforts for the construction and defense of a New Indonesia.

(End)

## CULTURAL ENHANCEMENT FOR ASIA

### Art Said to Be Outward Expression of Racial Spirit—Transplantation of Culture in Foreign Nation Difficult

By DR. MINORU TOGO

Editor's Note: Dr. Minoru Togo, the writer of the following article is a member of the Diet who was formerly Professor of the Tokyo University of Commerce, Parliamentary Undersecretary of Education and Chief Manager of the Seiyukai.

Language, religion, art, literature and institutions which go to form a country's culture embody outward expressions of the racial spirit of the people concerned. It is, therefore, very difficult to transplant the culture of a certain particular nation among other peoples, and in case the culture of another people is adopted, it necessarily undergoes remarkable changes with the lapse of time.

This fact must be kept deeply in mind by Japan in considering the enhancement of the culture of Greater East Asia and in helping forward a new culture in the Region. I will here take up the problem of art which constitutes one factor of culture.

Of all the civilizations of the world, Egyptian culture finds its best expression in art. In architecture especially, it boasts pyramids and obelisks which are imperishable for all ages. Egyptian culture went to ruin five thousand years ago but these splendid works still retain their original grandeur. It is a matter of considerable interest for the students of racial cultures to note the very great changes which Egyptian culture has suffered among other nations by whom it was adopted.

Egyptian culture was adopted by three different races of ancient times, the Ethiopians, Greeks and Persians, and in each case it underwent remarkable changes. This fact can easily be seen if we study the architectural works of these races.

The Ethiopians who took possession of many provinces by taking advantage of the anarchy and decadence into which ancient Egypt had fallen and created a kingdom for themselves, were so fascinated by the culture of the defeated that they tried to imitate their architecture and other arts. What they could do in imitation was, however, only superficial, crude and slip-shod. Although they lived under the influence of Egyptian culture for a few hundred years, they could not, because of their natural inferiority of mental powers, emerge from their barbarous state.

On the contrary, the Greeks produced an art superior to the model which they copied. In the initial stage of imitation, however, Greek art was crude enough. It took them several hundred years to produce immortal masterpieces. It is said that it took them nearly seven hundred years to develop a new individualistic and superb art out of the extraneous art which they adopted. As regards the Persians, they had only two hundred years to improve upon the imported art, and yet they succeeded in producing their individualistic art during this brief period by giving a variety of changes to the imported one, as can be gathered from various relics or buildings which they left behind.

**Marked Changes**

It is thus indisputable that Egyptian art witnessed marked changes among the races which adopted it, though the degree and nature of these changes differ according to the mental faculties of these races and the length of time they could spend in modifying it. In the case of the Ethiopians, the art they adopted became degenerate because of their low intellectual power. As for the Greeks, what with their racial superiority and the sufficiency of the time they possessed, they could completely transform the old art into a very excellent new art. So far as the Persians are concerned, because they were less advanced than the Greeks and also because they had a comparatively short time in which to improve upon it, they could do nothing beyond showing their great talent for adaptation as well as the fact that they had just begun to alter it.

The above-mentioned facts show that ancient culture of one country, when adopted by other nations, witnessed far-reaching changes. We know of many examples illustrative of the fact that even in modern times the art imported by one nation from another witnesses big changes.

For instance, when the Arabs occupied the larger part of the old world of Greco-Rome in the seventh century and established a great Empire extending from the north of Africa and Spain to the heart of Asia, what is called Byzantine architecture developed. It was by this architectural art that they built mosques in Spain, in Egypt, and in Syria. The Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, the Mosque of Amar of Cairo and many other mosques still existing bear witness to this fact. This architectural art was not in vogue for long, however. In different countries and in different ages, there occurred big differences in the styles of building of these places of worship, so that we fail to detect any trace of similarity between the Mosque of Amar of Cairo, built at the time of conquest in 742, and the Mosque of Caibey built in 1468. Indeed, so widely different structually are these places of worship in Spain, Africa, Syria, Persia and India where Mahommedanism has numerous adherents that it is almost impossible to call them by the same appellation.

These facts go to prove the far-reaching effects which racial differences produce on the art of construction. It is clear that the community of religious faith does not mean the community of architectural arts. The fundamental difference observable between these buildings in Moslem countries cannot, of course, be ascribed to the diversity of religious faiths as the same religion holds sway over their peoples. It must be attributed to racial difference. The far-reaching racial influences on art must thus be taken careful note of.

**The Influence of Races**

If, as stated above, art has close relation with racial mental structure and also if the same art develops phases of remarkable diversity among the different peoples into whom it is introduced, we must fully expect to see, even in one and the same country where its people believe in the same religion and are under the same political rule, very different buildings and other works of art, if this country contains different races. India affords a notable example in this respect.

India is a very extensive land embracing a motley of races, which has as yet got no unified racial characteristics. Strachey was certainly not guilty of exaggeration when he said that the difference between different districts in India is greater than that between different countries of Europe and that there is a far closer similarity between Scotland and Spain than between Bengal and Punjab. It is inevitable in such circumstances that different districts in that country should have different kinds of art, even if the religious faith is the same. For proof we may point to different buildings in different parts of India. Local architectural differences are, indeed, very remarkable in India.

The buildings in North and South India have their respective characteristics even where they were built about the same time by people who believed in the same religion, and there are very few points of similarity between them. As regards Mohammedan places of worship, they present marked points of difference according to districts, even in case they were built in the days when power rested with the Mohammedans, when India was in a most complete state of political unity or when the authority of the Central Government was most strongly felt in the provinces. The mosques at Ahmedabad, Lahore, Agra and Bijapur have very few points of similarity with each other, notwithstanding the fact that they were all built by believers of the same religion. This shows that racial influences are even more powerful than religious influences.

That Buddhist temples are remarkably different structurally in Japan, in China and in India is another eloquent illustration of the fact that art suffers big changes according to peoples who adopt it.

**Art Undergoes Changes**

Referring to Japan's own experiences, the fact is patent that all kinds of arts such as sculpture, paintings, architecture, imported into this country from ancient Korea or from China of the Sui and Tang dynasties, have undergone remarkable changes since they came among us. Architectural methods imported from abroad have gradually been Japonized with the lapse of time, while architecture peculiar to Japan still retains some of its characteristic features.

Japanese architecture as we have today belongs to one branch of the Chinese school of architecture. Architecture peculiar to the Japanese people, on the other hand presents points of singular resemblance to the methods of building sheds which are largely found in the South Sea Islands at present. It made no provision for protection against cold, and building materials were drawn from plants exclusively. This primitive method of construction made gradual progress after the settlement of the people of the Yamato race in this land. It made such development as accorded with the peculiar topographical and climatic conditions of the country and with the building materials obtainable. Then intercourse with foreign countries brought about some changes in Japanese tastes and the characteristic Japanese tastes were eventually brought into harmony with foreign tastes. In a word, the history of Japanese architecture is the history of the absorption and assimilation of foreign architectures, and this history may be divided into nine periods, namely, the period previous to the importation of Buddhism, the Asuka period, the Nara period, the Heian period, the Kamakura period, the Muromachi period, the Momoyama period, the Yedo period and the period of Meiji and after.

Japanese architecture which was free from external influences before the advent of Buddhism was greatly influenced by continental art as intercourse with China began in the Asuka period with the importation of Buddhism. The construction of Buddhist temples came suddenly into vogue in this country and the methods of building them took on complex phases under the influence of continental culture. Only fifty years after Buddhism was introduced (1212) into this country, the so-called Suiko style of construction came into being. The architecture of this period as represented by the temples built in these days was Chinese architecture of the Six Dynasties style—which had been introduced into this country with some modifications effected by architects of Kudara—with some Japanese flavor added to it.

The Heian period, following the Nara period, was marked by the Japonization of continental culture. This tendency was accentuated after the abolition, in the reign of the Emperor Uda, on Sugawara Michizane's recommendation, of the custom of dispatching emissaries to Tang (China). Thus architecture gradually passed from the stage of imitating continental ways to that of developing Japanese methods of construction. The result was, as can easily be seen from the style of the Hoodo temple at Uji which was built at the time, that grace and delicacy came to dominate after the purely Japanese fashion.

In the Kamakura period, astounding changes were brought about in Japanese architecture. In this period, Japanese architecture was considerably influenced by the Sung style of building, in consequence of the country's resumption of intercourse with China. The introduction of the Zen sect led to the development of a new style of building Zen temples. In the subsequent periods of Muromachi, Momoyama and Yedo, structural changes and evolutions characteristic of each period took place. Then, in the Meiji period, the Western style of architecture was imported, so that Japanese architecture which had taken in Chinese methods was further enriched by the adoption of Western modes of building. Out of this mixture of a variety of styles, it is believed that a new Japanized form of construction will emerge in future.

**Slowly Japonized**

From the brief survey given above, it must be clear that continental architecture imported from China was gradually Japonized with the lapse of time. It is axiomatic that the art of one nation is bound to suffer big changes by degrees, once it finds its way into another country. It was chiefly in regard to the building of Buddhist temples that Chinese architecture was originally adopted in this country. It did not affect the construction of palaces, ordinary residences and Shinto shrines for a long time, and, even where it did, its effects were but slight, a fact which indicates that architecture peculiar to any nation cannot easily be destroyed fundamentally by the adoption of the architecture of another nation. Similar examples illustrative of this truth can be found in other countries also.

It sometimes happens that the art of some nation never thrives on different soil. For instance, in ancient times Indian princes often attempted to import Greek art, but this plan did not succeed after all. Some of the rajahs in India today has built themselves palaces of the Greco-Latin style, but Indian art remains unaffected by this Western art. What they did was simply to add Western art to Indian art. They exist in juxtaposition but never blend into one. The reason why Greek art could not be transplanted in India in ancient times and also why Western art cannot influence Indian art at all nowadays is, not that the Indians are naturally incapable of digesting foreign arts, but that the racial spirits of both are irreconciliable.

Not only is it difficult to transplant architecture exactly as it is among different nations but architecture consummated by some people shows itself hard of modification. That the house-building and decorative methods of the Italians settled in South America bear a striking resemblance to those ruling in ancient Pompeii is a case in point. A similar phenomenon can be seen in the streets of Italians in New York.

As already mentioned, art brought to perfection by some race is not only hard of modification but can hardly be developed in its original form among another nation. The imported art produces little effect, if any, on the old art. Moreover, as time passes, the new art becomes completely merged in the old art, with no trace left of its former form.

Such being the case, the same art, if adopted by many different nations, gives rise to a variety of new arts, different in characteristics as the nations who adopt it differ.

All this is ascribable to the fact that art is an outward expression of racial spirit. That is to say, an art possessed by some race is one peculiar to itself and it is impossible to make another race adopt it exactly as it is. It would be inadvisable, therefore, to try to force the art peculiar to a country on the inhabitants of others who possess fairly advanced arts of their own. The results of such a step can only be disappointing. The wise course to follow will be to confine attention to introducing in the art peculiar to various countries the necessary reforms without doing violence to the racial spirit of the native inhabitants.

Not in regard to art only but concerning the enhancement of the culture of the Common Prosperity Region as a whole, all matters must be dealt with in accordance with the dictates of racial psychology. Any dogmatic action of a non-scientific character must be conscientiously refrained from.

## FOUR FUTILE 'FREEDOMS'

### Roosevelt's Doctrine Dissolves Into Banal Right to Do What Nobody Objects to

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Freedom is Freedom—and there does not seem any particular advantage in splitting it up into little bits. Nor, if we essay the attempt, does there appear to be any special reason why it should be split up into four. The elegance of alliteration does not account for it—for the number might just as well have been Five. In fact, The Five Freedoms would possibly have been better—for then we could have added (with still more alliteration) Freedom of Flummery,—which would have suited Mr. Roosevelt very well.

But let us inspect these Four: the four-square bulwark of Rooseveltian satisfaction with the world.

One need not linger long over Freedom of Religious Worship. We know very well that if a Mohammedan wants four wives, or a Mormon sixteen, they will not be well-advised to fulfil that religious desire in the United States of America. Nor, if religion be the supreme influence in a person's life, and the cardinal spring of all his thought and action, will the religion of a Voodooist or a convinced and zealous Anarchist obtain any mercy in New York. Nor will a Donkhubor whose religion forbids him to send his children to the State child-grinding machine obtain any freedom in Massachusetts. "Freedom of Religion" means nothing. It is simply a compartment of the freedom to do anything to which the government does not strongly object. The government of the United States, having no religion of its own, naturally does not object to the exercise of any creeds—except where they run counter to its own rooted opinions. And where they do, they can expect no freedom.

Nor is Freedom of Speech any more to be tolerated. It is just another of the things which can be asserted so long as it does not transgress the Government's idea of what it is safe to allow. Presumably what is really meant by the phrase is that people have liberty openly to criticize the government, to ridicule public figures, and to attack government measures. But at any moment such speech may be stopped as "unsafe." Has it not been made illegal in the United States to condemn the acts of the executive? Has it not been made illegal by America's devoted ally, Belgium, for miner's unions to hold meetings to protest against the orders forbidding political meetings except such as are authorized by Mr. Pierlot? Freedom of Speech—!

**Suppression of Speech**

Nations will always stop speech or worship which threatens their safety or their people's souls. The truth embodied in the eulogy of freedom of speech is that governments of an absolute type have in the past been inclined to suppress speech, not in the cause of national security or spiritual welfare, but for petty personal motives—dislikes, impatience, pusillanimity, vanity. But what modern nation suppresses speech on such grounds—(unless perhaps another ally—Chungking!)? To proclaim the blessing of Freedom of Speech absolved from such irritating restrictions is like proclaiming the Ten Commandments as an admirable novelty.

So let us come to the remaining two Freedoms.

"Freedom from Want" sounds highly attractive. No one of generous instincts would like to deny off-hand the beauty of a picture exhibiting a world whose inhabitants were all peacefully living in the enjoyment of plenty—"a fowl in every countryman's pot," as Henry IV of France (who liked his dinner) expressed it. But, on reflection, is it really so dazzling a vision? Might not such a world resemble Carlyle's "Lubberland," where plum-puddings ran about with knives and forks, crying "Come, eat me!" The possibility of Want, in fact—is it not the grand stimulus needed in ordinary times by human nature, to hard work? For the mass of people, including ourselves, some stimulus there must be: let us regretfully admit that amusement is more attractive than hard labor! Ask the Socialists:—such a collectivist as G. B. Shaw is driven to accept as a stimulus in the last resort, whips and scourges. Is the possibility of "want" less to be preferred than such brutal violence? King David preferred to fall "into the hand of God rather than into the hand of man": his choice has generally been considered judicious. May not the impersonal, unprejudiced penalties of Nature, exercised without animosity, without favoritism, without rancour or dislike, be rightly preferred to the bitter judgments and ignominious coercion meted out to men, as to dogs, by beadles?

This guaranteed "Freedom from Want" is the inveterate enemy of the boasted American Freedom and independence. For no government is going to keep people in comfort to do just as they please. It must necessarily force them to do, to a large extent, what it thinks proper: may be to fight, may be to train for fight, may be to work, (and to work at what it wants them to). Liberty to choose implies the liberty to choose wrong. Liberty to spend as one likes implies liberty to ruin oneself and to come to "want." No government is going to insure its people against the consequences of their own mistakes and rashness. If it is going to insure them all "against want," it will assuredly see that they do not come to want if it can help it. And that means universal government control (as in the "Beveridge Plan"). President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will insure their countrymen against want—at the price of their cherished, but rapidly evaporating, liberty. This is no mere logical dilemma. Anyone who can remember the England of fifty years since knows that, whatever else it was, it was, as compared with the England of today, a thousand times more free.

**What Is Freedom?**

Nor do these prophesier's of smooth things tell us what the promised insurance against want amounts to. What are the peoples of the world to get in exchange for their liberty of regulating their own careers? The workhouse fare of tea porridge and potato stew in a kind of human rabbit-warren, with a thin blanket at night, cannot be called anything but "want." What more is guaranteed by the Rooseveltian "freedom?" A nice little cottage, with varied and palatable food, comfortable beds and furniture—beer, perhaps, and tickets for the theater and cinema. How about the turkey and pie? Eggs, of course, and gum and candy; clothes sufficient for "keeping up with the Joneses?" This freedom is going to cost a lot—and that means work. At present, so Governor Dewey said this month at Syracuse, "millions of families in America do not get enough to eat." To make more for them to eat, somebody must work more and harder. It is little likely that the populace will work harder "pour les beaux yeux" of Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill. The alternative to Nature's inevitable "want" must be the artificial and coercive "want" of the shabby and inhuman workhouse.

And then, "Freedom from Fear." In this world of sickness, accident, death, losses, disappointments, deceit, separation, ingratitude, failure and decay, Mr. Roosevelt has the astonishing temerity to promise Freedom from Fear. To people who are, and must be, liable at every turn to any or all of these evils which he cannot abolish he lightly holds out a life of freedom from apprehension of them! How is it done?

The only people who can possibly be free from fear are the fearless. But people are not to be made fearless by waving a magician's wand. They cannot, of course, fear "want," because Mr. Roosevelt proposes to abolish it; but a terrific series of other ills remains, which are beyond even his Messianic powers of amelioration. And, somehow, we are to become free of any fear of them. That miracle demands a moral revolution in the nature of mankind: no Pope or President is likely to bring it about in a reasonable time. The Pope knows better than to promise it, broadcast to any and everybody; it is hardly to be supposed that the President really means it.

Mr. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms thus dissolve into—

1. A banal freedom to do what nobody objects to.
2. Ditto. Ditto.
3. A lubberland of bureaucrats and pampered slaves.
4. A moral revolution, beyond the power of Presidents.